VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

1417

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	Shailja Pandey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	93637
Center	Online	Date	22/11/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India was a Moderate leader who was one of the founding fathers of Indian National Congress.

Left an Indelible Imprint on National Movement

Economic Critique of British Rule - Through "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India" he explained Drain of wealth from India to Britain through:

- salaries
- interest on loans
- trade
- investment profits

Moderate Ideas of 3Ps < Prayer, Petition, Propaganda to ask for:

- Civil + democratic liberties speech, association
- reduction in expense on military
- welfare of indentured Indian migrant workers in colonies.

Activities in England - Formed "London India Soc Association" and "East Indian Association"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to :
- influence British public opinion towards Indian aspirations for self government.
- became 1st Indian to become member of British Parliament

Activities in Bombay - Improve municipal governance.
Member of Provincial council and speeches on insisting pro India policies.
Social Reforms among Parsis - Through Religious Reforms Association to :
- promote Western education
- women emancipation
- giving up superstitions + dogmas

Moderate voice in congress in 1906 session when split between moderates and Extremists intensified.

Dadabhai Naoroji was a true statesman who along with his colleagues as Gokhale & Ranade enriched Indian national movement to be taken forward by Extremists.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India Movement was initiated on 8th August 1942 due to failure of Cripps Mission and war time discontent and rigid attitude of British.

New Direction → Total independence as goal where British were asked to leave India

→ Do or die where considerable freedom to people to do whatever in their capacity to disrupt British rule eg. railway track blown off

→ Leaderless movement where Gandhiji, Pt Nehru & Sardar Patel, etc were imprisoned yet people participated enthusiastically.

→ Local leaders were more active than ever eg. Biju Patnaik in Odisha.

→ Revolutionary activities became III ~~two~~ phase of movement as Karnataka method where even women participated eg. Usha Sharma secret radio.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Parallel government giving a challenge to government e.g. Ballia under Chittu Pandey.
e.g. Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar with "army" as Bidyut Bahini against British

→ Government servants who used to be loyalists resigned from service

→ Nation wide participation in the remotest villages from Assam to Madras where fear of authority was completely erased.

→ Women participated in huge number e.g. Sucheta Kriplani

→ Communal harmony with no riots or clashes

→ Indian National Army from Singapore tried to leverage opportunity to free India

→ final stage where eruption in Army e.g. Naval ratings emerged thus 'Quit India' scrawled on HMIS Talwar.

Thus Quit India movement was a legendary movement that was last nail in coffin of British.

Don't write anything this margin (कृपया भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II that began with Hitler's invasion of Poland ended in 1945 causing untold destruction and suffering.

Birth of New International Order

→ 1. Shift in geopolitical Power where Britain and France were too weak and USA & Soviet Union Emerged as new powers

→ 2. Decolonisation where international pressure mounted on European powers to free and give independence to colonies.

→ 3. United Nations through San Francisco Agreement to ensure peace & security in international order.

→ 4. Cold War between US & Soviet Russia over

- ideologies : communism vs capitalism
- spheres of influence eg. Eastern Europe
- proxy wars < Vietnam, Korea
- nuclear arms race
- space race

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Military organisations and treaties with collective security under US or Soviet Union took place eg. NATO, Baghdad Pact, CSTO

6. Non Aligned Movement of third world countries to preserve their hard won freedom.
Greater South-South cooperation in fighting common challenges of poverty and backwardness.

7. New events as - Israel-Palestine issue
- Gulf war and oil embargo on US
- Iraq - Iran rivalries
Shia - Sunni

8. Of late, covid pandemic, Paris Agreement, WTO reforms etc.

9. New global and organisations as. Marshall Plan, IMF, WB etc. took shape continue till today.

Thus World War II marked a new phase in world that has been able to secure modern, war free 21st century.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

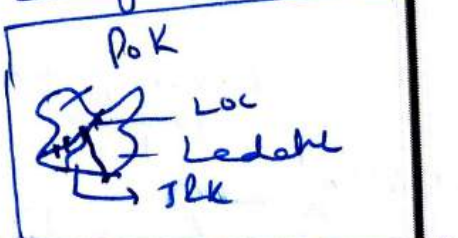
Simla Agreement ~~was sig~~ and Lahore Declaration were signed between India & Pakistan after two instances of dispute and war ie, Bangladesh Liberation war & Kargil war.

Simla Agreement → 1. Balance of power established with India emerging as stronger vis a vis Pakistan.

2. A new nation with - cultural - linguistic - political sovereignty ie, Bangladesh recognised

3. Bilateralism to prevail in mutual discussions between India & Pakistan, hence no third party involvement.

4. The undecided boundary given a formalised name as Line of Control that would be respected.



5. Future of Kashmir, PoK and right to self determination fig: LoC to be progressively decided with dialogue

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lahore Declaration 1999 → A ceasefire agreement that would maintain peace across the border, thus saving lives and maintaining an atmosphere for cooperation in SAARC, etc.

→ Trade across LoC to increase interdependence and increase economic cooperation as a confidence building measure against animosity.

→ Bus Service between countries to improve people to people connections and greater cultural understanding.

→ No use of each other territories for inimical interests e.g. no safe haven to terrorists

→ No unilateral aggression over the boundary or unilateral change to the boundaries.

However the two agreements have not been implemented well by Pakistan e.g. ceasefire violations, CPEC that creates tensions and makes economic & political integration in subcontinent difficult. It should be implemented so South Asia may be peaceful & prosperous.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security implies the protection that citizen have against adverse situation e.g. retirement, accident, death of family member

Economic Empowerment → Provident fund and National Pension scheme increase consumption ability in old age

Health insurance reduces expenses due to ill accidents or age related disability. Health induced poverty is reduced.

Schemes as PM Vyaya vandana yojana save against inflation, etc.

Employment guarantee e.g. mgnrega increase incomes.

PM Atal Bimit vyakti yojana provide insurance during unemployment.

But there is need for social empowerment as well

Social Empowerment

anything this margin (कुछ भाग में कुछ या लिखें)

→ Old people are psychologically abused, hence Maintenance of Senior Citizen Act ensures holistic well being through / responsibility of children / medicare.

→ Education security eg. reskilling for entrenched workers ensures they can rise on their feet again.

→ Women security by additional incentive for women eg. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana reduces foeticide etc ensures inclusive growth.

→ Climate security as social empowerment to protect homeless against heat waves, farmers against pest attack raises resilience

→ Housing as security against poverty or pandemics etc raises living standards.

→ Caste security by reservation schemes as Stand Up India ensures citizens are not humiliated because of family of birth.

Thus social security should be a mix of social & economic empowerment to realise Sabke Sath, Sabke Vikas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation is can be understood as trans-national phenomenon with greater exchange of labour, capital and ideas. As Friedman says, 'world is flat'.

Local in Global → 1. Contribution to exports
eg. Indian software expertise in global products of Apple etc.

→ Indian pharma contributes to global demand

→ Indian scientists helping in LIGO, etc.

→ Indian leather industry serving footwear brands as Nike.

→ Indian Election Commission helped Nigeria in elections.

→ Climate change agreements have taken up Talanoa dialogue from Fiji for better accountability.

→ Health organisations as WHO have embraced yoga for mental calm & immunity.

→ Culture where Indian food is popular in global restaurants.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Global in Local | 1. Supply chains where the products or input come from abroad but assembly done in country.

→ similarly Indian textile sourcing material from China eg. Benarasi saree fabric.

→

→ Indian democracy learning from West eg. fight against fake news by fact checks

→ Indian media influenced by western social media trends eg. #Me Too

→ Indian music is combining western traits eg. rap, hip hop

→ Indian painting getting Progressive eg. M F Hussain Cubist

→ Indian festivals getting influenced by West eg. Mother's Day.

Thus globalisation is a two way process that helps to realise Vasudaiv Kutumbakam (the world is a family!

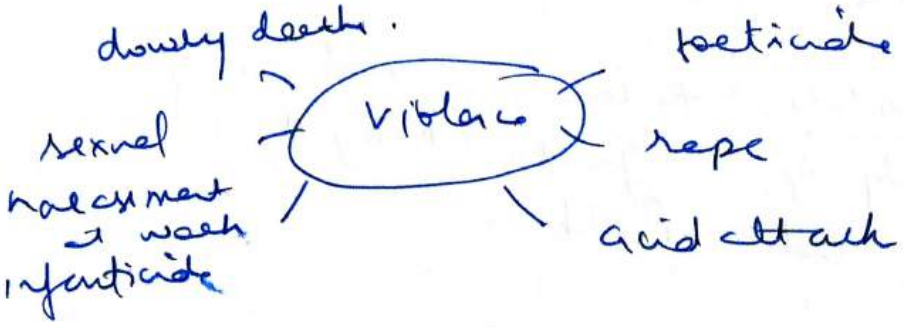
anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Violence against women is rampant with 7·1. rise in 2017–18. Covid made domestic violence worse with National commission for Women reporting 55·1. rise in violence



Steps → Strong Legal Framework with rigorous implementation –

. increase family courts and equip Pocso courts with judges & child friendly processes.

. helpline to be active against women abuse (112) (One stop centres)

. compensation through Swadhar Greh etc to help rehabilitate women and start an independent life

– awareness about rights & legal access e.g. Tele law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Economic Empowerment of women eg. Stand Up India, National Mission for Empowerment of women to enable them to earn livelihood & reduce dependence eg. Kudumbashree
- Political representation through capacity building to help women in raising concern.
- Gender sensitisation in schools eg. Gender champions scheme
- Use role models to increase notion of gender equality eg. Geeta Phogat & Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- Implementation of international convention eg. CEDAW with help from UN-Women
- Stringent punishment
  eg. PCPNDT violation to be teached through GPS.

Human rights as Hillary Clinton says are women rights. Women violence must end to enable realisation of Nari Shakti.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest is forest in the cities landscape that serve as urban commons.

eg. Aarey Forest in Mumbai.

It is – managed by community

– source of recreation

– common land

–

Benefits, City Environment improves as

- lesser pollution
- prevent soil erosion
- lower temperature
- cleaner water

→ Cultural & Aesthetic value

- reduce stress
- common function

→ Reduce Disasters – urban floods, heat waves

→ Economic value – People in Delhi collect resources & sell.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Source of income for municipality eg. lessee expense on drainage etc

→ Meet Paris Climate Agreement goals for Commitments.

Step - Nagar van scheme for community based afforestation.

- Green India Mission for urban forest
- Conservation & community reserves under Wildlife Protection Act
- SMART cities & AMRUT have funds for ecology
- Joint Forest Management in city outskirts
- Green Credit scheme for private plantation.
- Green Transit Pass for easy forest produce movement to attract private sector

Urban forest must be promoted to ensure Clean Cities, Green Cities, Healthy Cities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalisation is the free movement of people, capital and goods with greater interdependence and integration among ~~pg~~ nations.

Location of IT Industry

- Pre globalisation – It was centred in 1st world where technology companies were abundant. Place silicon valley etc rose.
- Post globalisation – IT industry has decentralised & globalised.
  a) The 'Ideation' is done in 1st world eg. US
  b) The implementation & back end support is given by developing countries eg. India
- Outsourcing and Business Process Reengineering organisation have enabled shift of call centres etc. to India, etc.
- Greater connectivity due to Internet has let more flexibility in sharing out

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

industry from US to developing countries.

→ Due to low taxes some companies shift base to Ireland, Cayman Islands to reduce tax liability.

→ Diversification of workforce within developed countries eg. Silicon Valley has many Chinese & Indian engineers not just Americans.

→ New cloud based services that have no boundaries, no country ownership.

→ Localised app developers offering local & decent related solutions eg. Bengaluru, Hyderabad rather than just one-size-fits-all solution.

→ Hardware centres shifted to Asean, China, etc with supply chain in manufacturing eg. network products.

→ Rising protectionism eg. Buy American is hurting outsourcing

Thus globalisation has changed the spectre of IT industry with greater diversification and creativity. Initiatives as National Software Policy in India seek to leverage this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco tourism is the use of ecology and environment as destinations to of tourism
eg. hill resorts in Uttarakhand, coastal fearies in Kerala ~~as~~ backwaters.

Use To Harness Potential

→ Identify locations especially the less crowded ones eg. Gaursain in Uttarakhand
Open new location
→ Develop tourist supply chain
- basic infrastructure development eg. roads, hotels, toilets
- training in hotel management thus skilling sector
- local employment arresting migration.
- promote local GI products eg. Kashmiri shawls.

→ Maintain ecological balance eg.
- e vehicles in Himachal Pradesh
- ban on plastic in Uttarakhand
- regulation on noise around wildlife sanctuaries

→ Use money to further enhance ecology eg. tourist fee to conserve tigers in national parks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges → 1. Unplanned & unregulated, thus exceed carrying capacity of ecosystem

2. Strain on wildlife due to - noise, light pollution, plastic. Easy access to poachers.

3. Global warming rises due to population pressure. Deforestation rises.

4. Shortage of resources eg. water in Shimla.

5. Local people are deprived of land by

6. powerful corporates who bring cheaper migrant workers.

Government steps → 1. Swadesh Darshan scheme - 'Eco Circuits' to develop infrastructure.

2. North East Venture Fund to promote tourism entrepreneurship.

3. Designation of Ecological Sensitive Zones to regulate activities.

4. Tax incentive in special category states to attract investors. eg. Investors summit in J&K.

5. Train forest department in better regulation. More power under Indian Forest Act.

6. Incredible India for marketing.

Eco tourism must be promoted like Switzerland to enable it to develop as a potent force in post covid recovery

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

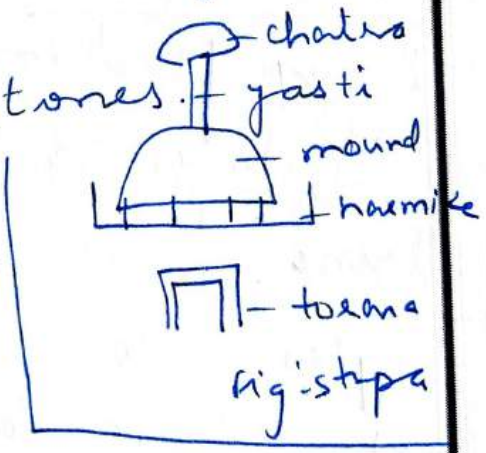
प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism rose in 600 - 500 BC in response to rising orthodoxy of Brahminical order, by the saints Siddhartha and vardhaman mahavira.

Development of Architecture

Buddhist

Stupa - From Sanchi stupa to Bharhut stupa these housed the relicts of the great saints.
They had inscriptions depicting principles of Jataka stories.
Often used bricks and stones.



Caves - Caves as Karle, Ajanta etc. bore several paintings eg. Dying princess. They have intricate carvings on gate.
The multi storeyed caves of Ellora are a marvel.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Monasteries - that served as centres of learning were giant buildings and campuses that housed thousands of books and scholars. eg. Vikramshila, Nalanda

Yaksha and Yakshini - as the representatives of natural powers eg. water, air

Ashokan Pillars - that sang sermons on good character of Dhamma. the Sarnath pillar gave India national emblem.

Statues - of Buddha eg. Sarnath Buddha that show dexterity in metal work

Jaina - Caves as Sittanvasal that had upkept mounds to serve as beds. The ceilings were painted with stories of Jaina.

→ Temples as Dilwara that were cast of marble and had beautiful carvings.

→ Inscriptions as Hathi Gumpha with elephant that taught sermons and help trace lineage of kings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Paintings as Apabrahmasa paintings that showed the miniature paintings similarly Pala paintings with subdued tones in Buddhism.

→ Statues as Gomateswar at Shravanbelagola which is the highest monolithic granite statue.

→

Thus Jainism and Buddhism contributed significantly to Indian architecture that helped to add richness to Indian culture taken forward in the medieval times.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Lytton was ~~governor~~ Viceroy of India around late 1870s followed by Lord Ripon who helped in the mobilisation of public opinion against British helping in formation of INC.

Reactionary Policies of Lytton

- Reducing age of entry to civil service to 19 inspired Surendranath Banerjee to form Indian Association.
- The extravagant Delhi Durbar when the country was facing a famine exposed true designs of British.
- Vernacular Press Act that imposed licensing and bond requirements only on vernacular press and allowed no appeal against wishful seizure of press.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Arms Act that prohibited Indians from owning arms without license while British were allowed.
- Strengthening government control over the local bodies, reducing self government.
- Racist comments and humiliation of Indians.
- Favouring landlords and exploitative zamindars through Statutory Civil Service

Liberal Policies of Rippon

- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act that enabled vernacular press to expose British high handedness and spread to hinterlands
- Greater autonomy to local bodies through 1882 declaration that envisaged:
  - elected representative
  - financial autonomy
- Ilbert Bill controversy when Rupon wanted Indian judges to try Europeans

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

but the British resisted it.

→ Setting up Hunter Commission to improve the primary education and enlighten Indians.

→ Helped in financial devolution in provinces to enable provincial leaders to emerge.

→ Supported rights and association and freedom of expression. Had a welfare approach.

Thus the policies of the two helped in setting up INC on 28th December, 1885. However other factors as:

- low political participation in legislatures.
- economic drain of wealth
- Western education & communication.

also influenced.

The two ex viceroys ~~helped~~ Must initiated political developments leading to a strong Congress that paved path for Indian independence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji, the father of Indian independency was a satyagrahi who was a political leader of India against British exploitation.

Changed Stenggle Method Time to Time

→ Started as Moderate in South Africa when he formed Natal Indian Congress and tried to offer propaganda & memorandum.

→ Shifted to passive resistance when he saw British were not conceeding

- when registration certificate
- peaceful violation of unjust law
- filling jails.

→ In India first toured country to understand pulse of nation; later formed an organisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Started with peaceful mass mobilisation against Rowlatt satyagraha through peaceful gatherings
- Moved to non cooperation when British refused to listen eg.
  - Kheda satyagraha where taxes were not paid.
  - Non Cooperation movement where ~~laws were~~ government schools etc were boycotted
- Strategic Alliances with Muslim League Khilafat committee to work for common interests according to time. eg. NCM
- Move to Constructive Programme / Khadi / village development if the movement was not getting violent (Chauri Chaura) or losing steam.
- Civil disobedience when British became too rigid:
  - laws were broken eg. Dandi march
  - government servants resigned.

अंतिम भाग में कुछ ना लिखें।
margin

→ Individual Satyagraha if ~~British~~ the Congress organisation was not ready, war situation did not warrant agitation & yet British were reluctant.

→ Quit India Movement as "Do or Die" when people were given a free hand to do what they could for independence since British were
- too suppressive
- arrested leaders
- failing in negotiations

→ Harijan Sevak Sangh to ensure unity in the movement and not led caste sentiments divide the country.

→ Fasting as means to decry the violence during movements and lift up public sentiments ~~among~~ amidst the British repression.

→ Tactical treaties with British for immediate gains eg. Irwin Pact to help free agitators.

Thus Gandhiji was malleable who used variety of means to build Indian national movement to realise sarvodaya & swaraja for India.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. **(250 words) 15**

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution was the advent of mechanisation through steam engine in 1750s in England that brought capitalist economies. Imperialism was the spread and expansion of colonies that were under control of nations for own gains.

Relation between Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

- Same timings- The British colonies started in India around 1600s, and about a century later Industrial Revolution began.
- Search of Raw material- To sustain factory production and competitive advantage the need of raw material started imperial expansion eg.
  - cotton from India
  - silk from China
  - sugarcane eg. Plantations from West Indies South America
- Labour needed for the farms & factories started slave trade from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Africa

→ Market requirement led to scramble for colonies where railways etc were built

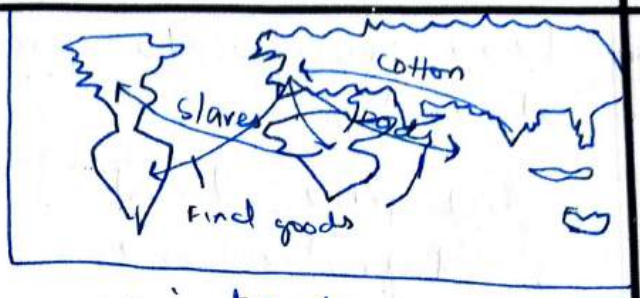


Fig: trade

eg. high import tariff on Indian goods

→ Capitalists needed an area for investment thus imperialism eg. Myanmar for oil,

→ High tech that helped imperialist subjugation:
- ships helped to transfer people and discover new lands
- modern artillery helped defeat native rulers
- telegraph helped secure & instantaneous communication

→ New islands in Caribbean or Australia were discovered and then acquired to increase their production base and fit an expanding population

→ Industrial Revolution meant that the Parliament or monarchies were increasingly influenced by capitalists

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

who tried to use state power to forward own interests.

→ Imperialist wars that took place eg.
- Carnatic wars
- world War I

were to expand colonies to meet market and raw material demand.

→ Repercussions in Asia where Japan rose industrially and expanded into China, Korea, Taiwan.

→ Leaders as Dadabhai Naoroji and Lala Lajpat Rai linked capitalism with imperialism. So did Marx.

Thus Industrial Revolution and imperialism had a two sided complimentary relationship that fed one another.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system as M N Srinivas describes is a hereditary, endogamous and localised group system based on occupational hierarchies. It draws from Purusukta hymn of Rig Veda.

Continued to Persist by Adapting.

Changing Socio-Economic

→ Reservation has uplifted marginalised castes and made them more conscious of caste identities.

→ Lynching incidents, riots and mob violence have strengthened community divide and suspicions.

→ Education and scholarships for weaker sections have helped to consolidate caste identity.

→ Intercaste marriages are still not accepted. Children born are outcaste from both castes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Even in MNC as Cisco in California there is caste based discrimination.

→ In USA also immigrants mobilise caste wise

→ Social media has created caste echo chambers.

Political conditions → Caste based parties - that garner votes based on caste identity increase caste affiliations.

→ Peer movements as in Una in Gujarat in 2017 further help spontaneously organised deprived castes increasing their visibility & organisation.

→ Refusal to vote based on issues of employment, export, climate, rather only caste.

→

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Theiving to increase caste based reservation demands eg. Jat reservation-

How Caste has Reduced

- Urbanisation has helped increase social interactions.
- Democracy in homes enables children choose couples freely.
- Inter caste marriages are getting common
- People working in same organisation freely interact.
- SC-ST Act has reduced abuses.

Caste system thus has been adapting and changing, however it is hoped it can be annulled to make egalitarian Indian society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is the acute attachment to one's region based on common cultural, linguistic, religious or geographical identity. eg. Bodoland.

Threat to National Integrity

Secessionism – It increases autonomy demands since groups refuses to identify with national identity. Some sees national government as encroachments on sovereignty. Some actively attack police & army. eg. Nagaland, J&K

Revulsion Against Common Identity – eg. the idea of common language may be detested eg anti Hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu

Law and Order disruption due to attack on other people that denies them of their right to life eg anti North Indian movement in Maharashtra.

Failure to Coordinate with union government on development issues that can uplift people

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

can hinder national development. eg. No Ayushman Bharat in West Bengal.

→ Examples of Bangladesh and LTTE agitation in Sri Lanka that led to violence

→ Leveraged by Foreign Powers to Weaker Nation - eg. Pakistan provides arms in Kashmir and China to Nagas.

→ Failure to coordinate on common use of resources eg. Karnataka - Tamil Nadu dispute over Cauvery. Thus common national good is hindered.

Facilitating Participation

→ Political parties that can enable representation of locals in Parliament to air their concerns and grievances. eg. AIADMK etc.

→ Administration at Regional levels can be closer to people eg. local self government. Use of local language widens reach of programmes.

→ Sense of Responsibility for development of region where people contribute.

→ The differences can be appreciated instead of a one-size-fits-all approach

avoiding this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to governance.
eg. special needs of North-East.

→ 2nd ARC says regionalism and national identity can exist in creative balance through federalism and democracy.

→ GST Council for example is able to represent diverse states and their unique needs.
eg. calamity cess in Kerala.

→ Enables states with common aspiration & needs to coordinate.
eg. North Indian states like Punjab & Haryana against Yamuna
eg. Himalayan states for green bonus.

→ Avoids centralisation & authoritarian tendencies that can lead to violation of rights eg. 1975 Emergency

Regionalism thus can be a double edged sword. Through strong National integration council, EK Bharat Shreshta Bharat and governing council of NITI Ayog it should channeled towards unity and participation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas is the cleanest fossil fuel that can serve to transport, industry and domestic sector. India uses about 6% of energy from natural gas and is trying to increase it to 15% by 2025.

Uses of Natural gas

1. Fertilizer industry for manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers as urea.
2. Domestic households eg. city gas Distribution for - cooking, - heating

→ Transport sector that is - cleaner, - lesser CO_2 emissions.

→ Plastic and petrochemical sector that is further used in packaging industry, consumer goods

→ Cooling Industry uses cryogenic natural gas in cold chains eg. - agriculture, - vaccines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Agricultural sector where it is used to
  - micro irrigation pumps
  - tractors etc on natural gas
- Pharmaceutical industry + cosmetic industry for the energy reactions.

Distribution globally

- Largest proven reserves are in Russia in the Siberian region
- Arctic region is also due to permafrost melting
- Central Asia
  - Turkmenistan have large fields eg Galkynysh field

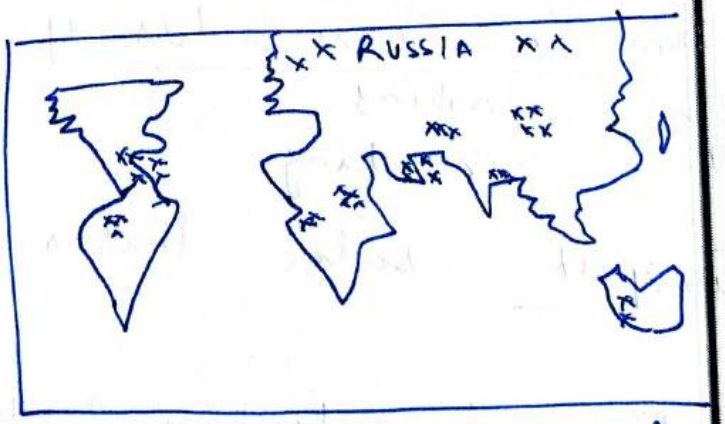
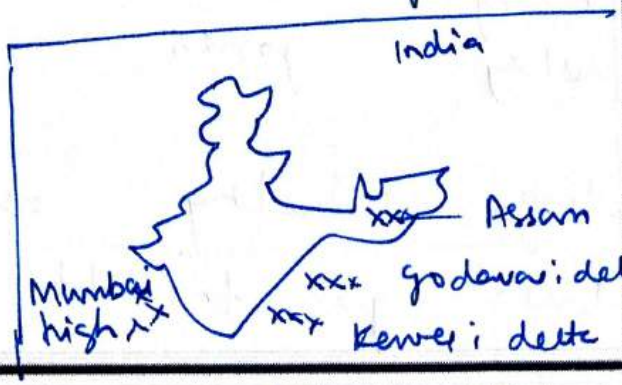


Fig: Distribution of Natural Gas



anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- China has significant reserves in the Western China and Tarim basin region.
- Qatar has large natural gas reserve and other countries as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran. eg. Ahvaz oil field in Iran
  Shat all Arab basin in the Persian Gulf
- Venezuela has natural gas around Orinoco basin.
- Gulf of Mexico region eg. Florida in US has reserves.
- West Australia
- Africa eg. Sudan, Nigeria
- India - 1. Assam Arakan region basin
  2. KG
  3. Godavari basin
  4. Bombay High

India has HELP, new pricing norms for natural gas and FDI investment to promote blue flame revolution. Thus natural gas is becoming very popular across world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley is the faulting zones that has a wide and elongated crack on earth surface creating a system of graben & horst.

Formation

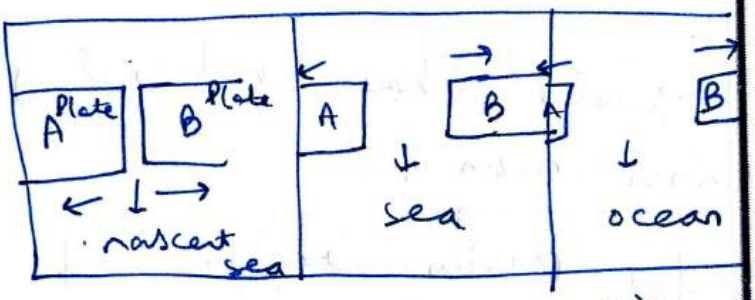


Fig: wilson cycle on Rift valley

① Rift valleys form when the faults on earths crust are activated due to:

- mantle convections
- sudden upwarping or downwarping
- plate fracture or collisions.

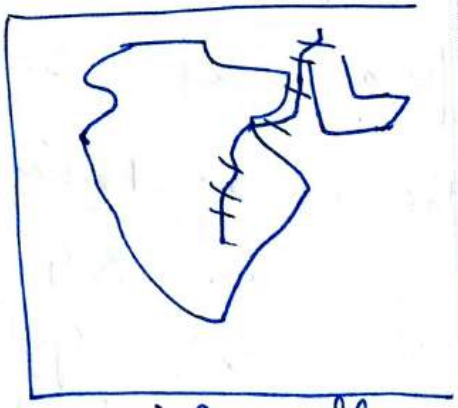
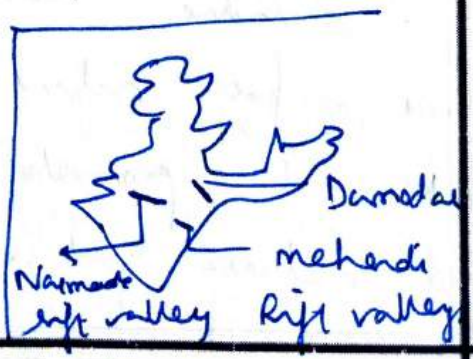


Fig: Rift valley of Africa

② The plates are pulled apart and this results in
- earthquakes
- tremors - volcanoes



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Often the uplifted portion may be eroded due to wind or water and gradually rift valleys may form.

→ Over time due to tensile forces the plates are pulled apart, further increasing the distance between the blocks.

→ Limestone erosion due to water may also create valleys

Great Rift valley system

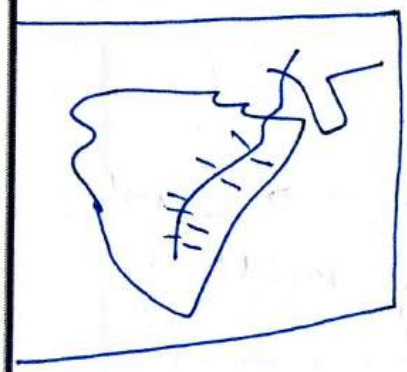


Fig: rift valley

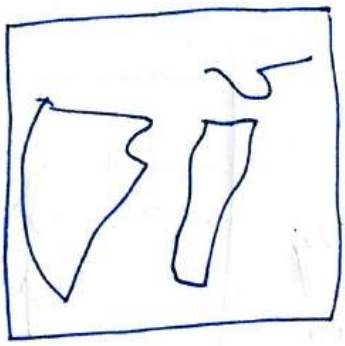


Fig: future when both plates will get separated

→ A fault exists in East Africa that passes through Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia to Red Sea upto Jordan and Israel to Dead Sea.

→ This fault pulls the two plates away from each other.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Thus due to thrusting the top region becomes uplifted and one subsides.

→ The horst and graben are formed.

→ The rivers passing through the valley and the lakes e.g. Lake Tana further increase the rift valleys due to erosion

→ gradual pulling apart will separate the two bodies.

→ Finally water will fill the valley separating the two landmasses with ocean

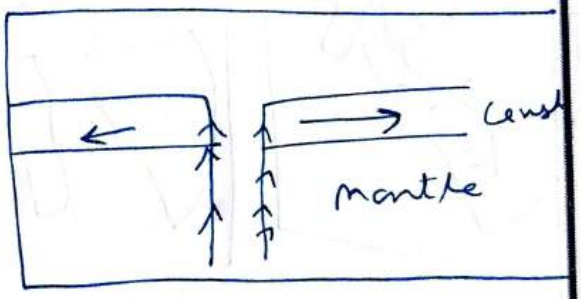


fig: upwelling and diverging convection current create divergent plate boundaries and faults.

Thus the rift valley is a geographical feature due to faulting that creates geomorphological changes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India faces water stress according to Falkenmark index (< 1700 m3/ person) and NITI Ayog suggests India could lose 6% GDP by 2050 due to water crisis

Depletion of water Resources

Economic Reasons - 1. Agriculture with water use efficiency of 25-35% against China 50-60%; use 80% of India's water.

2. Industries as leather, pharma, textile, coal use a lot of water

3. Virtual water Exports from India (3rd largest of groundwater) reduce water in resources.

4. Domestic needs have risen due to population explosion i.e. 4% water resources but 18% population.

Geographic Reasons 1. Monsoon is extremely concentrated 80% rain in 3-4 months.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Rainshadow regions of Aravalli or Rayals come in Deccan plateau, thus groundwater cannot replenish.
3. Climate Change has reduced rain by 6% (MoES) and has increased glacial melting that can reduce flow of gangetic rivers.
4. Contamination of resources due to
   - pollution
   - overextraction of water from ground
   - plastic waste dumping in river

Political Factors – 1. Inter State Coordination in rejuvenating rivers is missing.
2. Central Water Commission (poorly staffed, conflict of duties) therefore does not implement water body resources rejuvenation ~~of conti~~
3. High subsidy on electricity & Easement Act have eroded groundwater.
4. CPCB is not controlling pollution of rivers.
   CGWB is also not actively installing water gauge metres for groundwater.

Implications → Water stress – ~~WW~~ WWF Risk Filter says 30 cities to face stress of water by 2050.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Destruction of water ecosystem and the fauna eg. Gangetic dolphin endangered.

→ Further pollution due to rising demand for plastic bottles of mineral water, RO to clean polluted water wastes more water.

→ Contamination eg. overexploited ground water increases uranium contamination.

→ Water stress to intensity eg. Punjab & Haryana over Sathij

→ Human health to suffer due to diseases as cholera. Already ganga has anti microbial resistant bacteria.

→ Economy to suffer coal plants may not find water.

→ Local poor and tribal population dependent on water to lose livelihood.

Water has no substitute. National Water mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Namami Gange, National Wetland Rules must revive water resources so that water can be pristine and available according to SDG 6 and SDG 14.

margin
(कृपया भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. **(250 words) 15**

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are uplifted mass of land known as table tops that are flat areas at higher elevation than surrounding.

Formation → 1. Uplifting due to Mountain Building – when compressive force between:
- convergent { ocean – continent, continent – continent } uplift the land eg. Tibetan plateau, Bolivian plateau

→ Erosion and Deposition – when soil is deposited by wind or an area is eroded so that only hard rock core of plateau remains, surroundings need plain.

→ Faulting is rift valley formations due to a tensile forcing that thrusts an area up as horst and another lower as graben.

Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Volcanic deposition of lava that uplifts the area eg. Siberian plateau. Deccan plateau.
Often hot spot volcanoes eg. Reunion help in its formation.

Features of a Deccan Plateau

→ 1. lava deposit abound.

→ 2. slopes from West to East

→ 3. estuaries on Western part, deltas on Eastern

→ 4. central part is dry due to low rain

→ 5. discontinuous on the eastern part due to cracks, more continuous on western part.

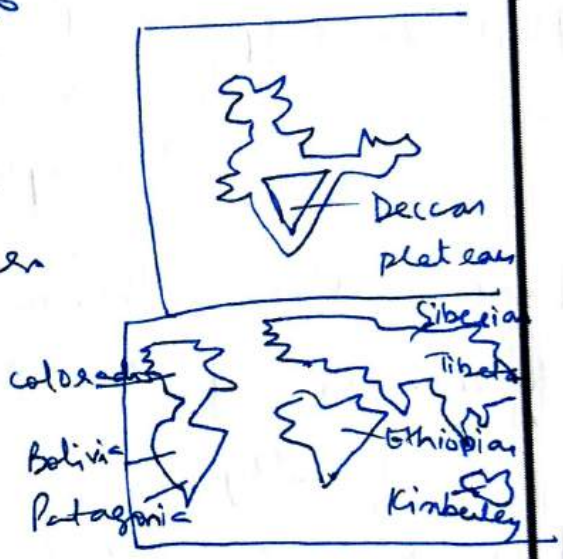


Fig: Plateaus around world

→ 6. average elevation till 1500–2000 m.

→ 7. high temperatures due to tropical location.

→ 8. dry deciduous forests eg. sal, ber, sheesham etc. predominant.

anything this margin (कुछ भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic significance of Agriculture - Black soil helps in the growth of cotton, sugarcane that support farmers & food security.

- Minerals as iron in Dharwad region
  manganese in Shivamogga & Tumkur
  bauxite in Niyamgiri

- That can help exports + investment
  domestic industrialisation
  employment

- Role in Rain through seeing as barrier of western ghats that sustain farming and forestry.

- Forestry eg. red sandalwood.

- Tribal development due to forest based minor produce eg. Van Dhan Yojana

- Hydropower generation due to rivers with slope eg. Sharavati HEP.

Plateaus thus are the roof that form a continuum between mountains and plains.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1523)

Name of Candidate	Shailja Pandey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	93637
Center	Online	Date	24/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Central Information Commission set up under Right to Information Act is the body to receive appeals on denial of information, delays or inadequacies in RTI implementation.

Issues

- Vacancies – More than 20% posts are unfilled preventing meaningful work.
- Recent Amendments in RTI reduced his role where its salary will not be equivalent to Chief Election Comm issioness.

Terms of service instead, will be determined by central government, making interference common.

- Lack of enforcement mechanism means no action on CIC recommendations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Delays in screening complaints and government's apathy to its appeals.
- Inadequate training and bureaucrats predominate reducing its inclusivity & raising chances of conflicts of interest.

How to Address? As 2nd ARC has recommended:

- Fill posts with inclusive manner
- Involve CJI in selection.
- give enforcement powers.
- Establish time limit within which CIC appeals are to be answered.
- Transparency in appointment.
- Restore status equivalent to CEC.

Right to information is a fundamental right (Art 19(1)(a)), and a strong CIC must enable that.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Governor, in Article 154, is the constitutional head of state & President in Article 53 of Union. Discretionary powers are those that can be exercised autonomously with being bound by Council of Ministers.

Governor has Wider Discretion

- Constitutional discretion is present to Governor, while President only has situational discretion.
- 24th Constitutional Amendment bound President to Council of Ministers Advice, not the Governor.
- Constitutional discretion of Governor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- as Governor of UT
- administering 5th & 6th schedule areas
- advising President on Emergency (Art 356)
- Role in Part XXI states
  eg. Development board in Marathwada
- the question if a power is within governor's discretion or not is finally decided by Governor.

In legislation once Parliament repasses Bill sent back by President he is bound to assent, but if Governor refers to President, there is no such binding.

Thus Governor's discretionary powers are wider but as Sarkaria Commission notes they must be used in public interest to strengthen federalism.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? **(150 words) 10**
उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals are quasi judicial bodies that adjudicate upon disputes but outside regular court apparatus.
eg. NGT, CDRC, ITAT, Article 323A, 323B

Objectives to Be Achieved

- Speedier justice due to lesser procedural delays eg. they are not bound by IPC procedures, etc only principles of natural justice.
- Accessibility of justice (Art 39A) at low cost.
- Technical expertise to solve complex issues eg. environment, cyber disputes
- Reduce workload on judiciary (≃ 3cr pendency)
- Less cumbersome proceedings.
- Litigation as social good eg. justice to poor, easier business.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How successful in meeting them?

Successful : · NGT has successfully enabled environment justice eg. Sterlite case, groundwater exploitation.

· CDRC have enabled realisation of consumer rights

· Lok Adalats have reduced cost of justice (0 fees).

· SAT, DRT have solved business cases leading to better investment environment

Missing element . Judicial over reach eg: NGT orders on ban of vehicle, etc.

· Vacancies + violation of separation of power due to bureaucratic interference.

· Pendency continues eg. DRT.

· Lack of reach to poor eg. high CDRC fees

· Complicated judicial jargons continue.

Tribunals must be refashioned in line with Madras Bar Association case guideline to enable realisation of Preamble's Justice.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Over the top Platform are internet content delivery mechanisms to connect consumers with on demand, flexible media content, eg. Amazon Prime. Recently Min of Information & Broadcasting has decided to regulate them.

Need for Government Regulations

- PILs - claiming - violent content, language / vulgar
- Lack of parity between traditional films under CBFC & unlicensed online content.
- Spread of hate crimes, children losing innocence etc due to unregulated content.
- Healthy growth of industry demands regulations.
- Practised in UK, Singapore etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Argument Against Government Regulation

May lead to moral policing according to ideology of government.

Restrict creative freedom (Article 19(1)(a))

Job creation potential of industry may be hit.

Delays in government clearances, etc. reduces investment appetite.

Case for self Regulation | IAMAI framed self regulatory code, helps since:

- reduce obscene or unacceptable things
- way to filter content
- maintain credibility amongst public
- enable competition

Argument Against | . toothless tiger
unforceable.

- self censorship may increase
- varied interpretation of regulation.
- failed in news media (TV)

Thus a mix of self regulation & progressive government control is ideal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

In midst of covid pandemic a number of states as Haryana have reserved upto 75% jobs in private sector for locals.

Need for Local Reservation

Rising Unemployment due to lockdowns, automation, informal sector especially SC/ST.

Agrarian Distress due to low remuneration is pushing youth away from villages for jobs.

Landowners are losing land to acquisition demanding respectable employment.

Poverty is on the rise due to shut down of MSME etc, low export growth

Migration from poorer states have reduced job opportunities for locals

Less Central support by way of Finance commission grants due to higher per capita income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arguments Against

- Deter Private Investment that needs
  - specialised worker
  - price competitive

that may not be locally available.
Cost of training locals may raise expenses.

- May not pass Constitutional Test as only Parliament under Article 16 can lay conditions for local employment.

- Injurious to national unity & oneness.

Any such move must be based on long term implication that balance regional growth with aspiration of national development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arguments Against

- Deter Private Investment that needs
  - specialised worker
  - price competitive

that may not be locally available.
Cost of training locals may raise expenses.

- May not pass Constitutional test as only Parliament under Article 16 can lay conditions for local employment

- Injurious to national unity & oneness.

Any such move must be based on long term implication that balance regional growth with aspiration of national development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. **(150 words) 10**

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

Mission Karmayogi is mean to reform civil services through 21st century approach.

Key Elements. Role based to role based training.

- Integrated content development for course
- Training in Behavioural & Functional & Domain competencies.
- Cabinet Secretariat & PM Human Resource Council (DoPT) to monitor.
- Use of digital platform iGOT for training

How. Lead to Holistic Development of Human Resources

- Integrated training approach breaking silos.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Practice based training instead of merely theoretical skills
- Leverage technology to raise accountability in training.

How Increase state's Capacity

- Citizen centric governance to be engrained.
- Training in "specialisation" to improve usefulness.
- Continuous training to maintain relevance with current requirement.
- Monitoring + feedback to enable judicious use of public resource in training.

Issues

- too centralised
- online learning may not develop core competencies, puts too much emphasis on self learning.

Mission Karmyogi is a right step in augmenting civil service to become steel frame of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

ASHA worker (Accreditated Social Health Activists) under National Rural Health Mission are the workers engaged in running Anganwadi Centres for children 0 - 6 year under ICDS.

Role Played . Delivery of Babies in safe environment to prevent meternal mortality. Pre natal care eg. recommend health checkup, advice on nutrition.

- First hand for morbidity eg. diarrhoea, weakness.
- Maintain accountability through ICT.
- Provide care to young children:
  - promote breastfeeding
  - serve meals to them
  - pre school education
  - monitor nutrition indicator
- Role in awareness eg. SBM, covid ie, promote hygiene

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced. Understaffing leading to excess burden.

- Poor remuneration status.
- Hostile patients may assault e.g. in case
- Low training in modern care.
- Sometimes oversight may be week leading to neglect of duty.
- Lack equipments, medicines, rations etc.
- Anganwadi centres may have dismal infrastructure.

Thus to motivate ASHA:

- better salaries
- periodic skilling
- adopt ICT (National Nutrition Mission)
- enhanced infrastructure.

ASHA must be augmented to realise vision of Swasth Bharat, Samriddha Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Budget 2020-21 and National Education Policy 2020 have offered to internationalise higher education by attracting more foreign students to India & incentivising foreign universities to set campuses in the country.

Benefits
- Quality education by
  - adopting latest pedagogical trends
  - seasoned foreign faculty
  - exchange of views amongst diverse population of students.
- Multidisciplinarity in courses & flexibility in course curricula to rise.
- Research orientation may increase.
- Earning of forex due to foreign students + soft power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Enriched work culture in colleges.

Augment public investment towards 'New India' as education hub of world.

- Enable technological development eg. China

Challenges

- Regulation – need to be light yet sufficient to enable standards.
- Cost may be high, excluding many.
- Ecosystem creation for foreign faculty needs beyond FDI allowance eg. living standards, academic freedom
- Alignment of curriculum to social needs of India is necessary.
- Value systems of India need to be preserved.

Internationalisation of education as higher sector is a desireable step that should lead to Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. **(150 words) 10**

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Intra-Afghan talks that began due to US-Taliban rapprochment in Doha, have led to possibility of Taliban ceasefire & eventual peace in the war torn country.

India's Stance + Engagement

- supports Afghan-led, own, controlled process.
- the democratically elected government should be given significance.
- peace & shunning of violence by militant groups.

Need for Pragmatic Approach

India has refused to officially engage with Taliban as it:

- involved in IC-J48 hijack
- support by Pakistan deep state

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- spreads violence, does not recognise fundamental rights, eg. women, etc.

However India may need to engage with Taliban, taking pragmatic step:

- It has support of Western powers with US backing talks.
- It can help protect indian development projects eg. Parliament
- It controls 1/3rd Afghan territory.
- Talks with ~~Rakist~~ Taliban
  - may reduce role of ISI
  - may prevent ISIS rise in S Asia

However as pragmatic stance, India must:

- engage Central Asia
- Chabahar connectivity through Iran to Afghanistan
- ramp up development initiatives

Thus India must adopt a realistic approach to help Afghanistan meet peace

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The signing of Abraham Accord between UAE-Israel enabling diplomatic relation between two countries if Israel stops further annexation in West Bank, opens new possibilities for India.

Reason for Rapprochment

- Rising threat of Iran
- need to economically diversify in gulf beyond oil
- Muslim Brotherhood rise.

Possibility for India

- Peace to Israel-Palestine issue enabling dehyphenation of ties and greater strategic convergence with:
  - Israel on irrigation, defence
  - Palestine on humanitarian aid.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- greater engagement with Arab states without fear of antagonising Israel in
  - oil security, refinery (ARAMCO), strategic reserves
  - investment into NIIF
  - diaspora development
  - defence eg. Indian Ocean Regional Association with UAE

- Greater acceptance of Israel may mean reduced dependence of gulf monarchs on Pakistan for nuclear defence, thus reducing leverage to Pak.

However it may worsen ties with Iran that stands isolated leading to slump in oil imports, Chabahar, INSTRC & balance in West Asia.

The Accord is symbolic & significant & should bring peace for West Asia & prosperity for Indian ties in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Election manifestos are documents delineating the "vision" and "promises" made by political party, that it will deliver if elected to power.

Need to Regulate Content

As Election Commission in Model Code of Conduct has stated following norms should be abided by:

- Practicable promises, not exaggeration
- Financial capacities to deliver need to be kept in mind
- No "inducements" that may unfavourably influence voters.
- No perverted promise that is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

anti national, against morality, divisive in nature or foments communal disharmony or sovereignty of country.

- No derogatory content for any community.

Need to Regulate Past Promise Upkeep.

Often parties promise some reform but once voted to power ignore it. Thus need to regulate performance in manifesto (Law Commission's suggestion)

- Assessment of Party in Power in delivery and scrutiny of claims by opposition on how to improvise, can enable better implementation of scheme.
- Prevent far fetched proposals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Democracy will become routine as opposed to once-in-5 years, since parties will be under performance pressure.

- Honest party behaviour.

- Shift focus to development delivery as opposed to religion or caste ideology.

- Activate accountability.

This can be achieved through:

- Promise - Delivery Matrix on quantitative & qualitative parameters to be prepared by EC.

Thus election manifestos need holistic regulation to enable free & fair election in spirit of Article 324.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुन: स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Supreme Court faces a backlog of 65,000 pending cases that means enforcing contracts (Rank 162 in EODB) and Justice delivery (Rank 69 in World Justice Index) suffers.

Need to establish National Court of Appeal

Law Commission has suggested that 4 branches of SC as Appellate Courts can be established in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai & Chennai.

This will help in reducing pendencies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- alternate fora for speedy disposal
- reduce load on SC
- easy access, with less expenditure, to common man to courts, especially those who live far from Delhi.
- litigation as means to social welfare by solving alimony cases, rape cases
- enable constitutional fulfilment of Article 39A (DPSP)

It will also help Supreme Court return to role as Final Appellate Court:

- more time for constitutional cases of importance eg. Article 131, 143
- reduce burden of writ jurisdictions, (Art 32) rather appeal (Art 136)
- dedicated judicial + administrative staff for appeal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cons

- May reduce significance of Supreme Court.

Counter - Bombay High Court has 5 divisions.

- May affect integrated judiciary system

Supreme Court in Vasanth Kumar case had remarked need of National Court of Appeal to separate constitutional & appellate jurisdictions that should be carried out to make Justice realisable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Constitution of India, the longest in the world, was promulgated on 26 th January, 1950 upon drafting by Constituent Assembly.

Amalgamation of Indian Freedom Struggle

Democracy - as suggested in :

- universal adult franchise (Art 325, 326)
- fundamental rights (Art 19) (Lahore Resolution 1931)
- Justice in Preamble
- Liberty of speech, association, etc part of Gandhi's 11 point demands.
- protect civil rights through writs (Art 32)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Socialist views by Bose, Nehru, M N Roy show up in:

- Preamble
- DPSP
  - welfare of workers, women, children (Art 39)
  - participation of labour in industry.

Gandhian views

- cooperatives (Part IX B)
- protect animal husbandry (Art 48)
- cottage industry (Art 43) from Swadeshi movement
- liquor prohibition (Art 47)

eg picketing movement in NCM

Various Administrative Provisions of British rule + Acts

Legislature that evolved from Charter Act 1852.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Direct elections from Indian Council Act 1909.

Governor as constitutional head (Government of India Act 1935)

Bicameralism, three lists < State, Union, Concurrent from GoI Act 1935

UPSC, Supreme Court, etc emerged with GoI Act 1935. (CAG also pre independent)

Speaker from GoI Act 1919

Parliamentary committes from GoI Act 1919.

Emergency provisions from GoI Act 1935

As Dr Ambedkar remarked in his speech to constituent Assembly, Indian constitution is a mosaic of values both from freedom struggle & British administrative setup.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementatio . (250 words) 15

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

SVAMITVA scheme is a drone based mapping of rural land holds helping in their digitisation.

Components

- Map Land and Update land records according to ownership.
- 'Property Card' handed by gram panchayat to land owner.
- Register of all land ownership with gram panchayat.
- Training of personnel in the land management and forms for dispute redressal.
- Periodic updation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits

- Clarify disputed land titles - reducing pendency due to land disputes in courts (about 1/3rd of all cases).
- Unlock economic value of land
  - use to secure loan for agriculture
  - revenue realisation for panchayat
  - attract investment, land leasing.
- Prevent land grabbing and marginalisation of poor by muscle men.
- end to corruption as 'benami property'

Issues

- Lack of awareness among beneficiaries.
- Owners are often away from land in cities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of training among tehsildars in technology.
- Protracted nature of land disputes due to mistrust & power imbalance
- Limited capacity in Fund / Function / Functionaries in gram sabhas.
- Lack of documentation about land ownership among poor, illiterate farmers.
- Possibility of illicit political involvement.

The scheme thus must be implementation with clear direction, capacity building and regular monitoring to ensure clear land titles as means to village Prosperity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples. **(250 words) 15**

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Information as fact or news on a matter must be openly shared in spirit of transparency - a pre requisite of good governance.

- Government eg. e Courts
- Citizens UMANG
- Business MCA Databank
- NGOs Darpan

Stakeholders in Info Sharing

Participation

Rule of Law — Responsive — Citizen centric — Transparency — Accountability

Good Governance

A leading Practice Towards good Governance

Better Policy Planning + Implementation - due to analytics

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

based feedback ie, evidence based policy design.
Reduces redundancies + overlapping - Optimum utilisation of resources.
Coordination among departments.

- Accountability - Transparency helps to deter / detect frauds eg. RTI enquiry unearthed 2G scam.

- Public Trust - in involvement and tone democratic empowerment due to participation. eg. citizen's charter.

- Inclusive Development - by providing benefit to weaker sections. eg. awareness of PM Kisan, DBT.

- Ease of Doing Business - due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

smoother clearance by tracking mechanisms and one stop access to all conditions. eg. e-Biz portal

Crisis Management - Information sharing eg. covid-19 hotspot zones, status of hospital beds, stock of PPE/ ventilator help in smoother administration.

Way to Enable Information Sharing

- public records digitisation
- one portal for all info (2nd ARC)
  - eg. Jan Soochna Portal - RJ.
- train PIOs, etc.
- make citizens aware.

Information sharing must thus steer good governance which UN secretary General claims single most important factor in eradicating poverty.

16 · Indian government comprises of a large council of Ministers at 15% strength of Lok Sabha (91st Constitutional Amendment) and multiplicity of departments and Ministries.

Oversized Government Drags Economic Efficiency & Growth

- Lack of coordination - due to departmentalism and silos, causing ineffective decisions
- Multiplicity of clearances that cause
  - harassment to investor
  - delays in policy initiative
  - confusion, redundancies
- Overlapping Jurisdictions creates confusions & contradictory orders that reduce ease of doing business.

- Corruption increases due to complexity of procedures & opacity causing rent-seeking & loss of investor confidence.

- Interference of state is often unwanted leading to distortions in markets eg. ECA, drug price caps (Economic Survey)

- Centralisation increases if government is too huge leading to violation of principle of subsidiarity. One size fits all thus spoils efficiency + optimisation.

- Expenditure is often more on salaries than on ideation or infrastructure creation.

- Bureaucratic red tapism & redundancy of civil servants also rises.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Reduced role of private sectors in market oriented sectors that could increase innovation.

However the large size of government can be defended:

- Due to large population, large government is necessary for democratic representation.
- Complexity of issues demands multiple actors.
- Single window clearances, Alternative mechanisms and repealing old laws, merging departments is on the rise.
- China has larger government, yet is efficient.

Thus as 5th CPC has recommended right sizing of all aspects of government will improve efficiency in line with Minimum Government, Maximum Governance

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

National Digital Health Mission announced by PM on 15th August, 2020 is a step towards integrated health management through digitisation.

Step in Right Direction for : PATIENTS

- Accessibility to best medicare at even remote places

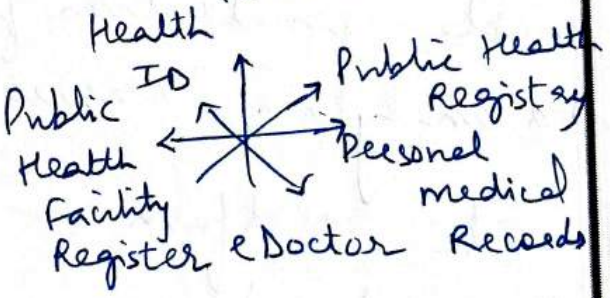


Fig : NDHM Components.

- Continuum based care based on holistic analysis of past condition opposed to sporadic care.

- Transparency in price discovery & quality review of healthcare preventing frauds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Personalisation of medicare, quicker prognosis of future conditions & scope for cheaper medi-insurance.
- Enable self care (WHO recommended)

FOR HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

- Integrate healthcare system to enable sharing of expertise, etc.
- Enable penetration of technology ie, data analytics, sensors, IoT, AI.
- Provide platform for doctors to connect with patient.
- Use value of "data" in disease-research, epidemic prediction.
- Reduce cost of healthcare delivery and compensate for lack of health infrastructure eg. just 0.55 beds per 1000 population

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· greater transparency in health care system.

Need to Address Data Privacy Concerns

· Data Thefts due to cyberattacks eg. recently in US, is possible.

· Commercialisation of data by private players without patient's consent. eg. Sprinkle Cont

· Absence of robust data protection law in India.

· Sensitive information to be protected under right to privacy (Art 19)

· Need for dispute redressal mechanism.

NDHM is a positive step toward Universal Health coverage. However data protection bill (B N Sikrishna), norms on consent, liability clause and obligations of data fiduciary be incorporated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

One Nation One Ration card launched on recommendation of Parth Mukhopadhayaya Committee is based on a common ration card available nation wide to secure ration from Fair Price Shops under PDS.

Features
- Only central subsidy to be available.
- Only 50% grain can be availed outside home state.
- No necessity for common format.

Potential to significantly Transform Lives of Migrant Workers

Food security - by enabling subsidised grains in place of work. Fight hunger (SDG 2) and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

malnutrition (goal of Poshan Abhiyan)

Reduce Corruption - due to ghost beneficiaries & diversion of food grain, since automation removes the threat.

Curb Role of Middlemen in Availing Ration, thus making food affordable.

Reduced Discrimination Against Migrants and better opportunities for growth of their children.

Precursor to integration of other benefits eg. election One Nation one voter card

Enable documentation of migrant labour by generating data on them, thus helping channelisation of other benefits to them eg. Building Cess benefits.

Issues

Federalism - may be subdued due to centralisation. eg. TN has objections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Implementation capacity of States :
  - raise scale of FPS shops
  - authentication of migrants
  - coordination with home state.
- Awareness of scheme is low & PDS grains often do not reach rural, remote areas or are of sub optimal quality.
- Possibility of corruption due to unified card machinery.
- Greater financial devolution will be required.
- Need to scale up Digitalisation.

ONOR is a revolutionary step in improving lives of migrant as Covid-19 induced lockdowns exposed their vulnerability. It should be executed in spirit of cooperative federalism in tune of "Sabka Vikas".

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

WTO as successor to Marrakesh Treaty of 1995, is premier agency to enable free & fair international trade based on National Treatment, Most Favoured Nation, etc incorporating 95% of world trade.

Multiple challenges

- Consensus Building on contentious issues as - food subsidy etc.
  - TRIPS & IPR

  has been difficult leading to deadlock.

- Doha Development Agenda to improve trade of developing world has not effectuated.

- Dispute Settlement Body is scantly staffed, unable to function.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Emerging Issues as ecommerce, data and trade, women & trade have not been evolved enough, leading to vaccum

- Developed countries continue to restrict trade in name of:
  - Technical Barriers
  - Sanitary & Phyto Sanitary

  Have not reduced agri subsidy.

- Rise of plurilaterals eg. ASEAN, RCEP, USMCA outside WTO to compensate for logjam in WTO.

- Trade in services faces barriers due to contentions social security clause, visa - barriers that remains unaddressed by WTO.

- Protectionism especially after covid is on the rise eg. Brexit, 'Buy American' & WTO stands to become weak.

Avoiding this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

del this has eroded credibility of organisation. Thus as way ahead,

- Parity in Negotiations through mutual compromises.
- More plurilateral agreements to prevent logjam.
- Greater voice to developing world eg. G77
- Appoint dispute redressal panel or Multi Party Interim Appeal Arrangement
- Fast track negotiations on agriculture etc.

WTO thus needs to reinvent by embracing equitability and spirit of one-world to remain relevant and let trade contribute to world prosperity & SDGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

BIMSTEC founded as 'Bangkok Declaration' in 1997 is a 7 member group connecting nations of South Asia & South East Asia.

Indispensable for Regional Cooperation

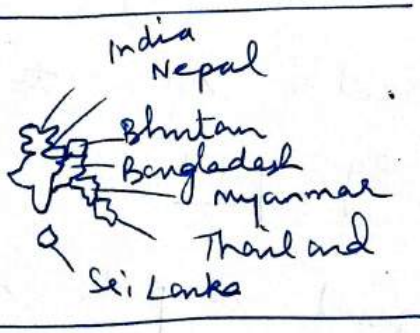


Fig: BIMSTEC

- Issues of common interest as South-South cooperation can be coordinated. eg. economy, social sectors as health, disaster management.

- Failure of SAARC to enable cooperation demands new organisation

- Complimentaries in development & historico-cultural links increases chance of cooperation eg. linked supply chains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- As fora to Control Unwarranted Excessive Foreign Interference in Region by China
- Security Bloc to enable maritime security, defence preparedness, balance of power etc.

Indispensable for Integration

- Connect South Asia with ASEAN through
  - Kaladan highway.
  - IMT
- Enable common economic linkages through trade & tourism.
- Help North East (landlocked) connect to sea.
- Geopolitical unity against fragmented picture of SAARC.
- Scientific & technological integration eg. research on rice India-Myanmar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations
- seen as tool of India Hegemony due to disproportionate size & economy.
- Difficult to build consensus eg. Nepal & Thailand did not take part in defence exercises.
- Cannot be alternative to SAARC that has institutional & financial mechanism.
- Poor connectivity amongst countries hinders engagement.
- Financing of secretariat along with political will to steer the grouping has been low.

BIMSTEC holds promise for India's vision of New India and it must be promoted as it significance was highlighted by visit of BIMSTEC leading to Indian PM swearing in ceremony.